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Dr. Kinyoun, and if adverse to him take immediate steps to have decision reviewed. Prompt and vigorous action on your part by habeas corpus proceeding or otherwise, as in your judgment is best, is expected."

WYMAN.

KINYOUN, *San Francisco, Cal.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 3, 1900.*

Court decides me not in contempt of its orders. * * *

KINYOUN.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Measures taken to induce acceptance of Haffkine inoculation in San Francisco.

The following letter very clearly sets forth the attitude of Surg. J. J. Kinyoun toward the inoculation of persons in San Francisco with Haffkine prophylactic, and shows that compulsion was not only avoided by him, but advised against, as an unwise and illegal measure:

SAN FRANCISCO QUARANTINE,
San Francisco, Cal., June 11, 1900.

SIR: On receipt of Bureau telegram of the 15th ultimo directing me to confer with the Chinese consul-general as Bureau representative in the matter of the plague in the Chinese quarter. I have the honor to state I immediately called upon the Hon. Ho Yow, consul-general, and stated to him all the facts relative to the plague which had come under my observation or which had been brought to my notice by the local board of health. During this interview Mr. John Bennett, attorney for the consul and the Six Companies, came in and took part in the discussion. After thoroughly canvassing the matter, it was agreed by all the parties that the most reasonable solution of the question was to advise all the Chinese residents living in the infected area to submit to inoculation with the Haffkine prophylactic. I was informed both by the consul-general and the attorney that they would make such recommendations to the Chinese residents and that they would aid and cooperate with the board of health in carrying this scheme into effect.

By direction of the Bureau, on the same day a few hours later, I attended a meeting of the Merchants' Association which met for a conference with the local board of health. The purpose of this meeting was intended to devise ways and means to assist the board in suppressing the disease or preventing its spread. The attorney of the Chinese Six Companies was present at this conference. The telegram received from the Bureau which made certain recommendations regarding the control of the plague was fully and freely discussed, and the main features thereof were adopted as the sense of the meeting. The impression which seemed to prevail at the close of the meeting was that the Chinese and Japanese would gladly avail themselves of inoculation in order to obviate the necessity of enforcing more severe measures.

I ventured, however, to suggest to both the board of health and the Merchants' Association that while I believed from a scientific standpoint it was the proper way to suppress a plague epidemic, I had grave doubts whether the Chinese and Japanese populace would be ready to accept it, notwithstanding it was to be recommended by those in authority. *Compulsory inoculation* was the only recourse *and that could not be considered.* The attorney for the Chinese thought if a conference

could be had between the representative men of the Six Companies, the consul-general, the Merchants' Association, and the board of health, that it would be an easy matter to arrange and have it carried into effect. This conference was held on the following day at which were present the consul-general and about fifty or sixty of the representative men of the Chinese Six Companies.

The Chinese all agreed that they would recommend, by proclamation or otherwise, to their several tongs the acceptance of the method of inoculation. Surgeon Gassaway was present at this meeting. I was not able to be present on account of my absence in Stockton. At the close of the meeting it was understood by the board as well as others that there would be no opposition by the Chinese to accepting vaccination. As soon as the result of this conference was made known a number of whites, * * * went among the Chinese and informed them that this method was exceedingly dangerous and had killed a number of people where it had been tried, and it was experimental, to say the least. Officers of the Chinese Six Companies were approached, and the statements made by these parties seemed to have the desired effect.

Immediately thereafter large numbers of Chinese residents came to the offices of the Six Companies for the purpose of ascertaining the purport of this inoculation and why it was put into effect. They were informed that the board of health had said plague was present in Chinatown, and this was the best means of eradicating the disease. Demands were made immediately upon the officers of the Six Companies that if it was not dangerous as claimed they should first submit themselves to inoculation. This they refused to do, and immediately thereafter there occurred almost a riot. In fact, the officers of the Six Companies were besieged in their houses; some of whom, I am informed, had to seek safety in flight.

The same course of procedure was followed with Mr. Ho Yow. About 700 Chinese gathered before the consulate, making a riotous demonstration, and had it not been for adequate police protection some harm might have resulted other than smashing a window glass. At 8 o'clock the same day a circular written in Chinese characters was freely circulated in the Chinese quarter. The purport of this circular was that all Chinese were requested to resist to the utmost the inoculation, and under no circumstances to allow it to be performed. A copy of this circular is herewith inclosed. On Sunday afternoon, May 20, I was requested to come to the consulate to confer with the Chinese consul. Accordingly I arrived there in the afternoon and met Mr. Ho Yow and a number of the representative Chinese, among whom were several officers of the Six Companies. I was informed that unforeseen difficulties had arisen by reason of the circular threatening Chinese business men and others if they submitted to the inoculation, and that they found it impossible to persuade the Chinese to accept the inoculation.

I was asked the authority for this action. I informed them that it was a suggestion made by the Surgeon-General, and it was in nowise to be considered as obligatory and only a voluntary act on the part of the Chinese who wished to accept it. I further informed these gentlemen that there was no desire whatever on the part of the Government or on the part of the local board of health to inflict unnecessary hardship upon their people, and the motives that actuated them to make this restriction on the Chinese as a class were the best and could not be questioned. I then informed them that if this disease was not brought immediately into abeyance it would probably lead to harsher measures being instituted not only by the board of health, but by all other health bodies

in the State and perhaps surrounding States. It was my earnest desire, as the representative of the Marine Hospital Service, to prevent this if it was in anyway possible. It was observed that the consul and his subordinates were much excited, and on making inquiry from same I found that a large number of Chinese had gathered in front of the consulate and commenced to throw stones at the building. At the request of the clerks I called for the police, who immediately came and dispersed about 1,000 Chinese who had assembled in front of the building.

I was informed by the board of health that preparations were immediately put into effect by which the inoculations would be given coincident with the house-to-house inspection, which was then deemed necessary. On the morning of the 19th a corps of physicians, with assistants, began a tour of inspection in the Chinese quarter, offering the inoculation. Every business house and residence was closed. The inspection existed only in name. I was informed that only 1 Chinese was inoculated during the day. This was the editor of the Chinese daily newspaper, who thought he could overcome the prejudice of his race by openly submitting to the inoculation. Immediately on its completion he was attacked by a mob, threatening dire vengeance, and he had to seek his quarters, where he remained for three days.

I was informed that the Chinese Highbinder element was responsible for the Chinese attitude toward the inoculation, and that they had threatened dire vengeance upon anyone who would advocate inoculation or submit to it. It was evident that the Chinese race was acting as a unit and would not under any circumstances submit to inoculation. This was evidenced from what occurred at the ferries here. Chinese were brought immediately from the vessels and informed that in order to go in and out of Chinatown or leave San Francisco it would be necessary for them to submit to inoculation, and quite a number submitted to the inoculation, but always before they had been in communication with the Chinese quarter. During all this time a coterie of white physicians and others were circulating all kinds of rumors among the Chinese as to the direful effects of the inoculation. I was informed by the secretary of the Six Companies that a rumor was circulated to the effect that 5 Chinese had died suddenly from the inoculation. I took occasion to run this rumor down and found that it was absolutely without foundation. Two Chinese had become, however, quite sick on the day following, but two days after were seen about the streets. Another circular, issued by whom I do not know, was to the effect that the health inspectors were dangerous people and were liable to poison them not only by the injection but also food and water. A copy of this circular I also inclose. * * *

After a week's delay in attempting to give the inoculations, it was abandoned as a failure. During this time 58 Chinese, 530 Japanese, and 234 Caucasians were inoculated. A considerable portion of the time was consumed in promises of the Chinese attorneys and others in authority, who claimed if a little more time be given to the Chinese it would bring about the desired result in allowing a house-to-house inspection to be made. The board of health rested during this time, and was not a little surprised to be notified to appear in court to show cause why it and the Federal quarantine officer should not be enjoined from further inoculating or preventing the Chinese from leaving the district. It was then evident to all that the attorneys were playing for time in which to formulate their complaint and file the papers in the United States court, and it was not the intention to further aid the board of health in carrying out what it deemed necessary for the pre-

vention or suppression of plague among the Chinese residents of San Francisco. These people had been deluded time after time by erroneous statements. * * *

The administration of Haffkine prophylactic has been on the whole a failure. Whether it accomplished any good or not is a question—that is, so far as the Chinese are concerned. It certainly has immunized 500 Japanese whose condition and mode of life is not far removed from those of the Chinese. In this way it has eliminated this number from being reagents in the dissemination of plague. I have stood in readiness to furnish the local and county boards of health limited quantities of the Haffkine prophylactic on demand. I have in this manner distributed several hundred doses to health officers in the surrounding towns.

Respectfully,

J. J. KINYOUN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Eagle Pass, Tex., June 25, 1900.—I have the honor to inform you that yesterday I took from the train here a man (American) from Vera Cruz, Mexico. This man stated that he had been exposed to yellow fever for the past eight days, though it took some time to get this statement.

Up to yesterday there was no place here for the detention of individuals from infected districts, as the proposed detention camp had not been put up because of the nonarrival of tents and outfit. Having nothing on hand except a few "A" tents, I immediately went to work and fixed up a temporary camp with these and placed the individual from Vera Cruz in camp under guard. The only guard here was put to work erecting the camp, and, realizing that one man was insufficient to guard the camp, I appointed another, subject to the approval of the Bureau.

It is absolutely necessary that two men be employed to guard the camp properly; hence I appointed the other man.

I shall continue this temporary camp until the shipment of tents arrive, when a good and serviceable camp will be erected.

Respectfully,

LEA HUME,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

El Paso, Tex., June 23, 1900.—I have the honor to transmit herewith summary of work during the week ended June 23, 1900: Inspection of Mexican Central Railroad passenger trains, 153 persons; inspection of Rio Grande and Pacific Railroad train, 30 persons; inspection of Mexican immigrants, 35 persons; refused admittance to Mexican immigrant on account of severe external eruption on face and body of syphilis, 1 person; disinfected deerskins, 400; disinfected clothing, blankets, etc., of immigrants, 14; disinfected soiled linen imported for laundry, 412 pieces; vaccinated, 3.

Respectfully,

E. ALEXANDER,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Laredo, Tex., June 24, 1900.—I have the honor to submit the following report for week ended June 23, 1900: Inspected persons on Mexican National Railroad, 466; immigrants inspected and passed, 27; immigrants vaccinated, 7.

Respectfully,

H. J. HAMILTON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.